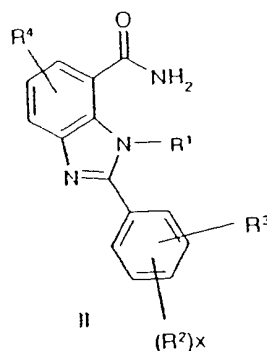
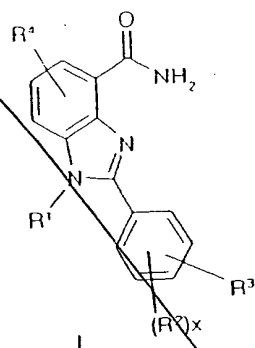


CLEAN VERSION OF AMENDED CLAIMS

Claims 1-3 and 14 should read as follows:

1 (amended) A compound of the formula I or II



in which

R¹ is hydrogen, or branched and unbranched C₁-C₆-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR¹¹ or a group R⁵, where R¹¹ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl, and

R² is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF₃, nitro, NHCOR²¹, NR²²R²³OH, O-C₁-C₄-alkyl, O-C₁-C₄-alkylphenyl, NH₂, or phenyl, it also being possible for the phenyl rings to be substituted by at most two radicals R²⁴, and R²¹ and R²² independently of one another are hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl and R²³ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl or phenyl, and R²⁴ is OH, C₁-C₆-alkyl, O-C₁-C₄-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF₃, nitro or NH₂, and

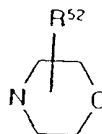
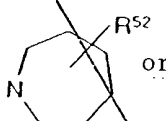
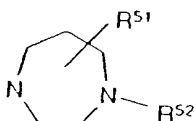
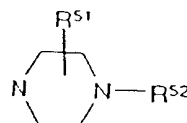
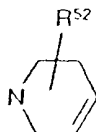
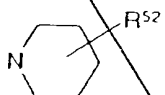
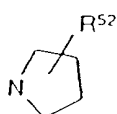
x may be 0, 1 or 2 and

- R^3 is $-D-(F^1)_p-(E)_q-(F^2)_r-G$, where p , q and r may not simultaneously be 0, or is $-E-(D)_u-(F^2)_s-(G)_v$, it also being possible for the radical E to be substituted by one or two radicals A , and if $v = 0$, E is imidazole, pyrrole, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, pyrrolidine or piperidine, or R^3 is B and
- R^4 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched C_1-C_6 -alkyl, OH, nitro, CF_3 , CN, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, $NH-CO-R^{43}$, or $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, where R^{41} and R^{42} independently of one another are hydrogen or C_1-C_4 -alkyl and R^{43} is hydrogen, C_1-C_4 -alkyl, C_1-C_4 -alkylphenyl or phenyl, and
- D is S or O
- E is phenyl, imidazole, pyrrole, thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, furan, thiazole, isoxazole, pyrrolidine, piperidine, or trihydroazepine and
- F^1 is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl group and
- F^2 is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl group and
- p may be 0 or 1
- q may be 0 or 1, and
- r may be 0 or 1 and
- s may be 0 or 1

u may be 0 or 1

v may be 0 or 1

G may be $\text{NR}^{51}\text{R}^{52}$ or



and

R^{51} is hydrogen or branched and unbranched $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ -alkyl, or $(\text{CH}_2)_t\text{-K}$ and

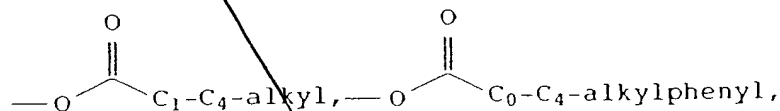
R^{52} is hydrogen, branched and unbranched $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ -alkyl, phenyl,

, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}^{53}$, $-(\text{C}=\text{N})\text{-R}^{53}$, or $-(\text{C}=\text{N})\text{-NHR}^{53}$

in which

R^{53} may be branched or unbranched $\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_6$ -alkyl, phenyl, or branched or unbranched $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ -alkylphenyl, where in the case of R^{52} and R^{53} , independently of one another, one hydrogen of the $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ -alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH , $\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_4$ -alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl and phenyl, it also being possible for the

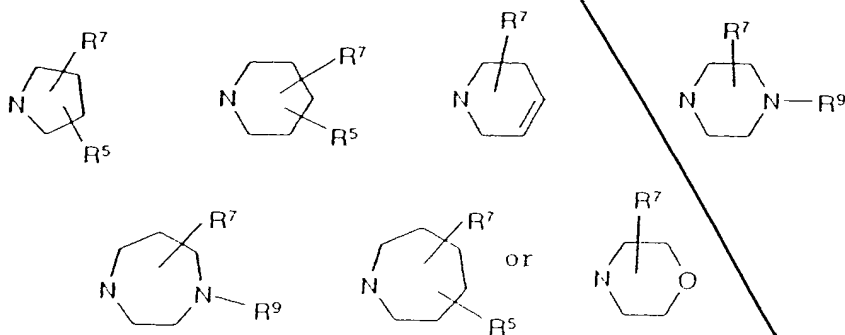
carbocycles of the radicals R^{52} and R^{53} independently of one another to carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, branched or unbranched O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH , F , Cl , Br , I , CF_3 , NO_2 , NH_2 , CN , $COOH$, $COOC_1$ - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, CCl_3 , C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, SO_2 phenyl, $CONH_2$, $CONH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $CONH$ phenyl, $CONH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, $NHSO_2$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $NHSO_2$ phenyl, S - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,



CHO , CH_2 - O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $-CH_2$ - O - C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-SO$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $-SO$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, $-SO_2NH_2$, $-SO_2NH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl

or two radicals form a bridge $-O-(CH_2)_{1,2}-O-$.

B may be



and

A may be hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3 , nitro, OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, NH_2 , branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, CN, or NH-CO-R^{33} , where R^{33} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl and

R^{31} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, or $(\text{CH}_2)_t\text{-K}$ and

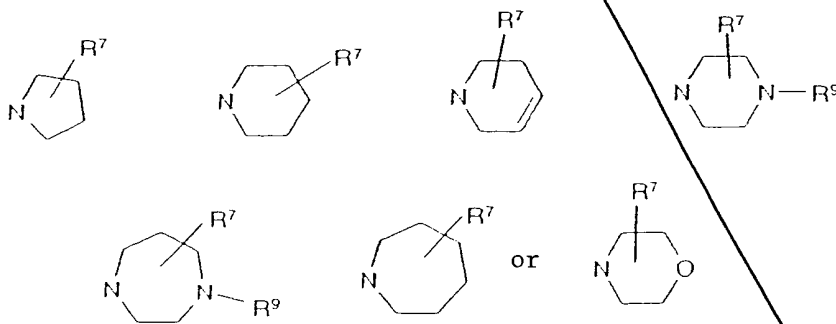
R^{32} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, $-\text{CO-R}^8$, $\text{SO}_2\text{-R}^8$, $-(\text{C}=\text{N})=\text{R}^8\text{-CO-NHR}^8$, $-\text{CO-OR}^8$ or $-(\text{C}=\text{N})\text{-NHR}^8$ and

R^{33} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and

t is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 and

K is a phenyl which may carry at most two substituents on the being, comprising $\text{NR}^{k1}\text{R}^{k2}$ wherein R^{k1} and R^{k2} re as defined for R^{41} and R^{42} respectively, NH- C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, pyrrolidine, piperidine, 1,2, 5, 6-tetrahydropyridine, morpholine, trihydroazepine, piperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, or homopiperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, and

R^5 may be hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, or NR_7R_9 and



and

R^7 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, or phenyl, it also being possible for the rings to be substituted by up to two radicals R^{71} , and

R^{71} is OH, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3 , nitro, or NH_2 , and

R^8 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl, or C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, it also being possible for the ring to be substituted by up to two radicals R^{81} , and

R^{81} is OH, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3 , nitro, or NH_2 and

R^9 is hydrogen, $COCH_3$, CO-O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $COCF_3$, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it being possible for one or two hydrogens of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical to be substituted in each case by one of the following radicals: OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and phenyl, and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: iodine, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, CN, CF_3 , or SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

2. (amended) A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which

R^1 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR^{11} or a group R^5 , where

R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, CF_3 , CN, $NR^{21}R^{22}$, $NH-CO-R^{23}$, OR^{21} , where

R^{21} and R^{22} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^{23} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and

R^3 is $-O-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{31})_m-(CH_2)_n-R^5$, where

R^{31} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH and $O-C_1$ - C_4 -alkyl,

m, o are, independently of one another, 0, 1 or 2, and

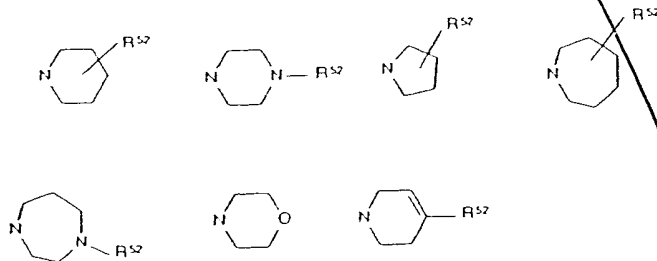
n is 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

R^4 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, $NH-CO-R^{43}$, OR^{41} where

R^{41} and R^{42} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^{43} is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and

R^5 is $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or one of the following radicals



where

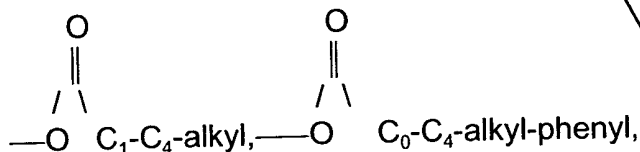
R^{51} is hydrogen and branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, and

R^{52} is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl phenyl,



R^{53} , $-\text{SO}_2R^{53}$, in which

R^{53} is branched or unbranched O - C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkyl-phenyl, where one hydrogen in the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical in R^{52} and R^{53} can, independently of one another, be substituted by one of the following radicals: OB , O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl and phenyl, where the carbocycles of the R^{52} and R^{53} radicals may also, independently of one another, carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, branched or unbranched O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH , F , Cl , Br , I , CF_3 , NO_2 , NH_2 , CN , COOH , COOC_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, CCl_3 , C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, SO_2 phenyl, CONH_2 , CONH - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, CONH phenyl, CONH - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl-phenyl, NHSO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, NBSO_2 phenyl, S - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,



CHO, $\text{CH}_2\text{-O-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, $\text{-CH}_2\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl-phenyl}$, $\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$, $\text{-SO-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, $\text{-SO-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl-phenyl}$, SO_2NH_2 , $\text{-SO}_2\text{NH-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ and two radicals form a bridge $\text{-O-(CH}_2\text{)}_{1,2}\text{-O-}$, or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

3. (amended) A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which

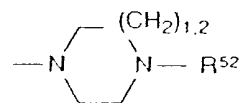
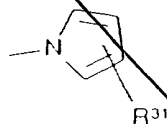
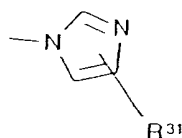
R^1 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR^{11} or a group R^5 , where

R^{11} is hydrogen or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, and

R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{-alkyl}$, nitro, CF_3 , CN, $\text{NR}^{21}\text{R}^{22}$, NH-CO-R^{23} , OR^{21} , where

R^{21} and R^{22} independently of one another are hydrogen or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$ and

R^3 is



and

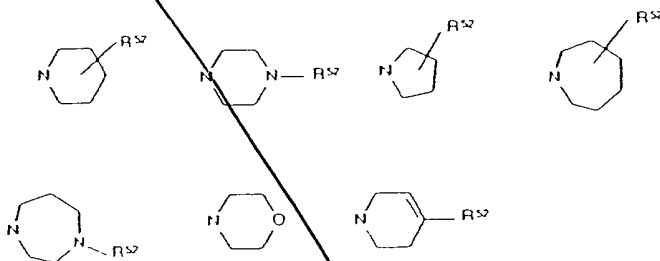
R^{31} is hydrogen, CHO and $\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_o\text{-(CHR}^{32}\text{)}_m\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-R}^5$, where R^{32} is hydrogen, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, OH and $\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, m, o independently of one another are 0, 1 or 2 and n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and

R^4 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, $NR^{41}R^{42}$ $NH-CO-R^{43}$, OR^{41} , where

R^{41} and R^{42} independently of one another are hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and

R^{43} is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and

R^5 is $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or one of the radicals below



where

R^{51} is hydrogen and branched and unbranched and C_1 - C_6 -alkyl and

R^{52} is hydrogen, $COCH_3$, $CO-O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, $COCF_3$, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it being possible for one hydrogen of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical to be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and phenyl and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, CN, $SO_2-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

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R27
14.(amended) The method as claimed in claim 11 wherein the disorder is stroke or
craniocerebral trauma.

✓
Please cancel claims 27, 28 and 30-38.